



# Polynomial Neural Sheaf Diffusion: A Spectral Filtering Approach on Cellular Sheaves

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## Introduction & Background

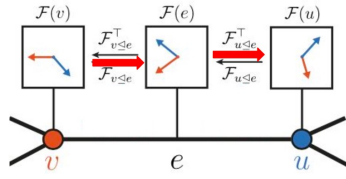
### PROBLEM

Most of GNNs present an accuracy degradation in heterophilic settings when adding many layers:

- Rely on the **Homophilic Assumption**.
- Suffer from **Oversmoothing Effect**.

### SOLUTION → SHEAF NEURAL NETWORKS

- **False Assumption:** Graph Nodes live in the same global feature space.
- Assign a vector space (**stalk**) to each node and edge and learn **restriction maps** (and transport maps) among them.



How to move a vector  $x$  from  $v$  to  $u$ ?

Moving  $x \in \mathcal{F}(v) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(u)$  is done via maps composition!

$$F_{u \leftarrow e}^T F_{v \leftarrow e} x \in \mathcal{F}(u)$$

## Sheaf Laplacian

Q: Can we measure the total disagreement at each node?

- ▶ Space of 0-Cochains:  $C^0(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) := \bigoplus_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \mathcal{F}(v)$
- ▶ Space of 1-Cochains:  $C^1(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) := \bigoplus_{e \in \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{F}(e)$
- ▶ Co-boundary Map:  $\delta : C^0(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow C^1(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$
- ↳ Measures the nodes disagreement

A: Build the Sheaf Laplacian  $L_{\mathcal{F}} := \delta^T \delta$

$$L_{\mathcal{F}}(x)_u = \sum_{v, e \in \mathcal{E}} F_{v \leftarrow e}^T (F_{u \leftarrow e} x_u - F_{v \leftarrow e} x_v)$$

## Polynomial Neural Sheaf Diffusion

- Model-agnostic SheafNN framework to perform diffusion explicitly in the spectral domain.
- Applies Orthogonal Polynomials filters to the spectrally rescaled sheaf Laplacian.
- No need anymore for large stalk dimensions.
- Same asymptotic cost of stacking K NSD-layers but without Laplacian re-assembly.

### Double Interpretation:

- Spectral:** Frequency-selective filter on the sheaf signal.
- Spatial:** The degree K determines the receptive field, mixing information across all paths of length up to K in a single pass.

$$p(d) = \sum_{k=0}^K \theta_k B_k(\tilde{L}), \quad \tilde{L} = \frac{2}{\lambda_{\max}} L - I$$

$$I(d) := \mathbb{E}_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \left[ \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_d(v)|} \sum_{u \in \mathcal{N}_d(v)} G_{uv} \right]$$

## Research Question

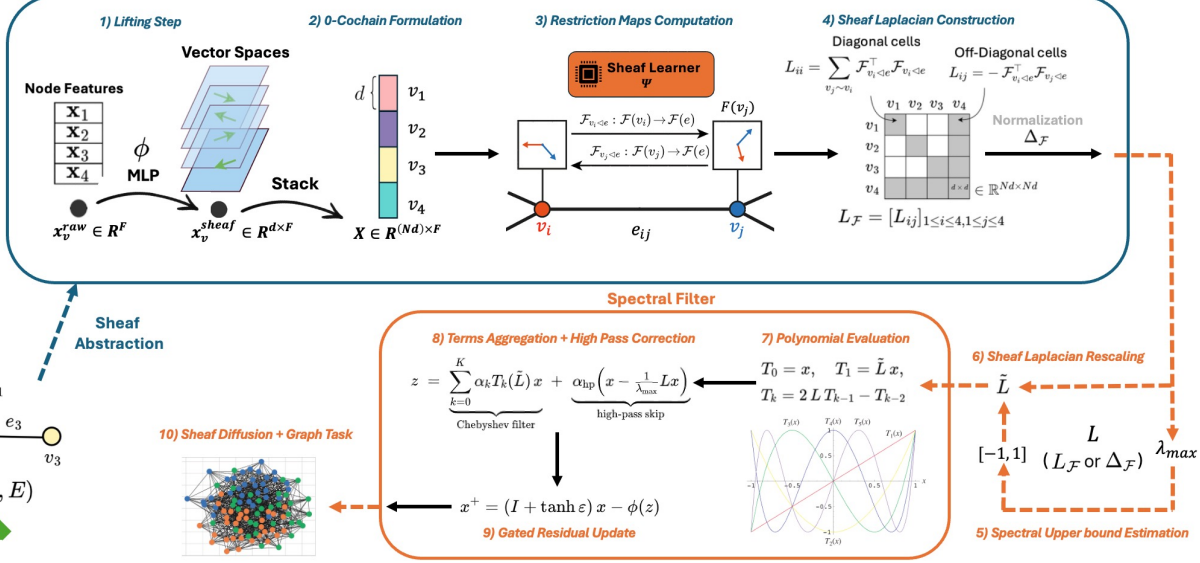
Current SNNs still rely on 1<sup>st</sup> order spatial diffusion: reaching distant nodes requires layer depth, parameter-heavy stalks and dense per-edge maps. Can we solve this?

## Long-Range Influence

- ▶ Long-range interactions require stacking many layers. → Increase computational cost and intensifying the oversmoothing.
- ▶ Explicit K-hop receptive field/diffusion/long-range mixing within a single layer.

Controllable frequency-selective operator, enabling direct control over the diffusion behaviour (low-, band-, or high-pass).

→ Gradient-based Influence Decay to demonstrate persistent Long-Range influence.



## Experiments & Results

### Discrete Models

	Texas	Wisconsin	Film	Squirrel	Chameleon	Cornell	Citeseer	PubMed	Cora
Homophily	0.11	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.30	0.74	0.80	0.81	
#Nodes	183	251	5201	2277	183	3327	18317	2708	
#Edges	295	466	26752	198493	31421	280	4676	44327	5278
#Classes	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6

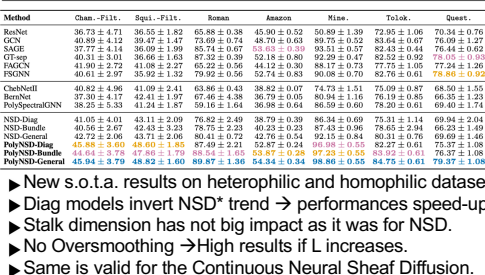
### Continuous Models

	Texas	Wisconsin	Film	Squirrel	Chameleon	Cornell	Citeseer	PubMed	Cora
DiagPolySD	90.09±4.68	88.63±2.59	37.13±0.98	56.61±2.06	71.45±2.63	86.90±5.54	77.74±1.26	89.70±0.32	88.79±1.13
BundlePolySD	89.74±5.32	89.41±4.04	37.42±0.86	55.76±2.02	71.18±1.46	86.76±4.90	77.57±1.55	89.75±0.34	88.33±1.34
GeneralPolySD	89.74±5.32	88.82±4.89	37.34±1.13	57.79±2.32	69.62±1.85	86.49±5.99	77.21±1.58	89.73±0.41	88.47±1.19

### PolyNSD vs NSD - #Layers Ablation

Layers	2	4	8	16	32	Best	PolySD Improvement
PubMed (#=0.80, #W=18,707, #E=44,327, #C=3)							
Diag-NSD	87.82±0.55	87.92±0.51	87.92±0.52	65.92±20.39	39.49±1.60	4	+0.26%
Bundle-NSD	87.82±0.55	87.82±0.51	87.92±0.52	65.92±20.39	39.49±1.60	4	+0.61% (+0.34%)
General-NSD	87.82±0.55	87.82±0.51	87.92±0.52	65.92±20.39	39.49±1.60	4	-0.03%

### Long-Range Impact - Influence Decay



- ▶ Pick best K for the three models and run #layers and #channels ablation.
- ▶ PolyNSD has low K for homophilic and high K for heterophilic datasets.
- ▶ Even if more layers/hidden channels, PolyNSD is better → Parameter Savings.